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E, put the verb in the singular: *cyððe*, *cyþðe*, *cydde*. This is undoubtedly preferable, and is followed by Thorpe in his translation, ii, p. 43: "And he then offered them their own choice of money and land, if they would grant him the kingdom; and made known to them that their kinsmen were with him, who would not forsake him."

The clause beginning with *cyððe* is evidently part of the answer of the Atheling to Osric and Wiferth.

3. *Phoenix* 56.

All the editions (and the MS.) read:

ne sorg ne slæp ne swar leger.

Nobody seems to have stumbled over the sense of the first hemistich; even Grein translates serenely: "Nicht Schlaf noch Sorge." What can be meant by a happy state in which there is "neither care nor sleep?" I would propose the emendation: *ne sorgende slæp*, thus bringing the line closer to the Latin (verse 20): *Et curæ insomnes*.

4. *ðyrncin*.

Kluge, *Nom. St. Bildungslehre*, § 62, says:

"Eine verquickung des *k-* suffixes mit dem diminutiven *ina* § 57 in der form *akin* gehört ursprünglich dem nnd. gebiet an, ist aber ins md. und mhd. (engl.) gedrunge."

For English, Kluge refers to Earle, *Philology of the English Tongue*, §§ 316 b, 377. Earle's illustrations do not go farther back than Middle English, if even that far. The West-Saxon Gospels, however, offer an instance of one word at least in the OE. period: *of þyrncinum* (*pyrcenum*)=de tribolis, *Matth.* vii, 16. This throws doubt on Kluge's position that the diminutive is borrowed in English from Low German.

J. M. HART.

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ANGLO-SAXON GLOSSES.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—The January number of this journal contains an article by Prof. J. M. Hart in which I am unjustly charged with unfairness to the authorities consulted in the preparation of my articles on Anglo-Saxon Glosses. As I never had access either to the thirteenth volume of *Anglia*, or to any volume of the *Zeitschrift für deutsche Altertums*, I could not very well make the 'loans' Prof. Hart speaks of. So, instead of preferring charges against me, he should have given me credit for having arrived at the same conclusions reached by so

distinguished a scholar as Prof. Sievers. Nor have I any doubt but that Prof. Sievers himself would give me credit for it, were he made acquainted with the facts in the case. He showed kind interest in my work in that he wrote to Prof. Wölfflin of Munich, to give me some friendly advice as to prudence, an act of kindness which he certainly would not have done me, had he thought me capable of the 'moral obliquity' of which Prof. Hart accuses me. Moreover, he and Prof. Kluge being the advisers of Prof. Goetz of Jena, as to the Old English part of the *Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum*, whatever I have done towards elucidating glosses or finding the sources of them, has been submitted to him. I shall not undertake to answer now all of the questions raised by Prof. Hart. I shall defer doing so until after the publication of Prof. Georg Götz's *Thesaurus Glossarum Emendatarum*. Perhaps, by that time, Prof. Hart will have seen how unjustly he has attacked me. In the mean while, I will say this: I have never, knowingly, claimed what did not belong to me. A careful reader of my remarks on Hall's *Dictionary* cannot fail to observe that I tried to bring home to him the fact that he had not fully availed himself of the elucidations of glosses as given by Prof. Sievers in the eighth volume of *Englische Studien*. That my efforts were appreciated at Oxford, Prof. Hart can see from a letter Dr. Bright wrote to me at that time, in which he speaks of the very flattering reception accorded to my articles. Whatever may be my shortcomings, I am conscious of having honestly and earnestly striven for the truth. Prof. Hart is wide of the mark, if he speaks of my *sæva indignatio* against Sweet. There is no personal feeling involved at all; but I rise in righteous indignation against the besmircher of my fair name and the belittler of my repute. I have done something towards the advance of Old English Philology. Even so unfair a critic as Prof. Holthausen cannot help acknowledging that. The greater part of what he contributes towards correction of Sweet's *Dictionary* is substantially an acceptance or recommendation of what I have brought forward in the *Anglia* and *The Journal of Germanic Philology*, and—curiously enough—some of his strictures are identical with those of Prof. Hart. Now, did I follow Prof. Hart's method, I would be free to say that Prof. Hart took his cue from Prof. Holthausen. But I am fair minded

enough to give Prof. Hart credit for having independently seen, for example, the 'blunder' I made in connecting *esne* not with Gothic *asneis*, but with *iesen* 'kidney, intestine.' The reason why I committed this 'blunder' is this: I was well aware of the usual derivation of *esne*—in fact, being thoroughly familiar with Kluge's *Etym. Wtb.*; I could not have failed to notice what he says under *Ernte*, but I dared to imagine that the stem of *asneis* 'Erntearbeiter' could not possibly be the same that is extant in *esne*, since Ælfric—in one instance at least—uses the word in such a way as preëminently to bring out the sense of 'virility.' Exod. II, 2, he undoubtedly opposes *esne* to *wif*, rendering a Latin *vir* and *femina*, respectively: *witodlice þu scealt beodan Israhela folce þæt esne bidde æt his frynd and wif æt hire nehgeburan gyl-dene fatu and sylfrene*; the adverb, moreover, *esnelice*, I have never met with as yet in the sense of *serviliter*, but always rendering a Latin *viriliter*: proof enough, I should say, that the primary idea expressed by *esne* is that of *uirilitas*, *uirilia*, *pubes*. If, then, the primary idea of the word is that of virility, connection with *iesen* rendering *ilia* and the like commends itself. The development of the word would have been along the lines of German *Knecht*. That such is the case I still believe, in spite of Messrs. Holthausen and Hart.

I must, for the present, let this suffice as an earnest of my endeavor to squarely meet Prof. Hart's charges. He shall hear more from me, as soon as I shall be enabled to speak unreservedly concerning things I must not touch upon before the publication of the above-mentioned work. Finally, let Prof. Hart be assured that Dr. Georg Götz fully believes in my honesty and capability. In a recent letter written to me, he, in very flattering terms, acknowledges the help I have given to the cause of glossography, and that this also extends to Old English, he may learn from the following which I shall quote for his benefit: *Im Angelsächsischen Teile habe ich aufgenommen, was Kluge und Sievers empfohlen haben.*

OTTO B. SCHLUTTER.

Hartford High School.

BRIEF MENTION.

Under the title of *The later English Drama* Mr. Calvin S. Brown has edited, with an intro-

duction and notes, Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, Sheridan's *Rivals* and *School for Scandal*, Knowles' *Virginian*, and Bulwer-Lytton's *Lady of Lyons* and *Richelieu* (New York, A. S. Barnes & Co., 1898) for the use of students. The introduction consists of "A brief outline of the English Drama since Shakespeare," but it attempts to crowd too much into too little space, for nine pages of introduction can but scratch the surface of the subject. A short bibliography is prefixed, and occasional explanatory notes are scattered through the pages. The object of the book is merely

"to present in convenient and accessible form what has been done best in the English drama from the time of Goldsmith to the present,"

and this purpose it will serve very well.

We have noticed the occurrence twice of the misprint *militæ* for *militiæ* (pp. 319 and 326), but a man must be Argus-eyed to escape all such oversights. An Appendix gives some illustrative quotations, especially six or eight pages of translation from Livy on "The Murder of Dentatus and the affair of Virginia."

In the series of "English Readings for Students," published by Henry Holt & Co. (New York, 1898), Mr. William Strunk, Jr. has edited *Dryden's Essays on the Drama*, with introduction and notes. The book includes "An Essay of Dramatic Poesy," and "A Defence of an Essay of Dramatic Poesy," and "Of Heroic Plays." The first two of these had already been edited by Mr. Thomas Arnold in the Clarendon Press Series (Oxford, 1889), but it is well to have another edition with the short essay "Of Heroic Plays" appended.

An introduction of thirty-eight pages gives a chronological table, a sketch of Dryden's life, Dryden's sources and authorities, the history of the essays, and a brief estimate of Dryden's prose style, the tenor of which may be gathered from the assertion, "Dryden's position as the first writer of modern English prose has been long recognized, with hardly a dissenting voice," and the first familiar essay is characterized as "a work memorable in the history of English style." The editor's work seems to have been well done, and the publishers have done their part in a very attractive manner. Such books increase the facilities for the dissemination of a knowledge of standard works among young students of literature.